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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re patent application of:  
Hageman, et al.

Serial No.: 10/015,256

Filed: December 13, 2001

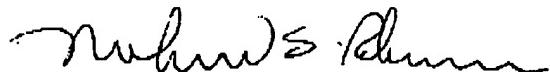
Group Art Unit: 2175

Examiner: Chojnacki, Melissa M.

Atty. Docket No.: YOR920010721US1

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Mohammad S. Rahman

For: SECURITY AND AUTHORIZATION DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPELLANTS' APPEAL BRIEF

Sirs:

Appellants respectfully appeal the final rejection of claims 1-21 in the Office Action dated January 13, 2005. A Notice of Appeal was timely filed on April 11, 2005.

10/015,256

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**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is International Business Machines Corp., Armonk, New York, assignee of 100% interest of the above-referenced patent application.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellants, Appellants' legal representative or Assignee which would directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

**III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1-21 are all the claims pending in the application and are set forth fully in the attached appendix. Claims 1-21 were originally filed in the application. A first Office Action was issued on May 6, 2004 rejecting claims 1-21. Appellants filed an Amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.111 on July 28, 2004 amending the claims 1, 8 and 15. An after-final Office Action was issued on January 13, 2005 rejecting claims 1-21. Appellants filed an Amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 on March 1, 2005 further amending the claims 1, 8 and 15. An Advisory Action was issued on April 5, 2005 indicating that the proposed amendment filed on March 1, 2005 would not be entered for purposes of appeal, and that claims 1-21 would remain rejected on prior art grounds. Claims 1-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Sziklai et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,341,287), hereinafter referred to as "Sziklai".

**IV. STATEMENT OF AFTER-FINAL AMENDMENTS**

An after-final Office Action dated January 13, 2005 stated that claims 1-21 were rejected. Appellants filed an Amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 on March 1, 2005 amending claims 1, 8 and 15. An Advisory Action was issued on April 5, 2005 not entering the March 1, 2005 Amendment for purposes of appeal. The claims shown in the appendix are shown in their amended form as of the July 28, 2004 Amendment.

**V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The Appellants' invention is described in pages 4-16 (paragraphs [0011] through [0047]) of the specification and shown in Figures 1 through 5 of the application as originally filed. The Appellants' invention provides a structure and method for a new and improved database management system for security and authorization development tools.

In order to attain the object suggested above, there is provided, according to one aspect of the invention, a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system (and a program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system), wherein the method comprises creating the profiles with a first database tool (described on page 8, lines 8-19 of the specification as originally filed); gathering requirements of the profiles with a second database tool (described on page 8, lines 8-19 of the specification as originally filed); tracking modifications of the profiles with a third database tool (described on page 8, lines 8-19 of the specification as originally filed); allowing security and authorization users access to the profiles (via a Security and Authorization Team Interface 25 of Figure 1 and described on page 8, lines 8-19 of the specification as originally filed); and determining whether breaches in security of the data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program via the Security and Authorization Profile Change Request Database 28 of Figure 1 and described on page 11, lines 19-23 of the specification as originally filed. In the step of tracking modifications of the profiles with a third database tool, the third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, wherein the Profile Matrix comprises a data set as described on page 8, lines 20-22 of the specification as originally filed. Moreover, in the step of tracking modifications of the profiles with a third database tool, the third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to the profiles as described on page 8, line 22 through page 9, line 8 of the specification as originally filed. In the step of gathering requirements of the profiles with a second database tool, the second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, wherein the profile requirement worksheet (PRW 26 of Figure 1) identifies the data. Furthermore, in the step of gathering requirements of the profiles with a second database tool, the second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of the profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather the requirements of the profiles as described on page

9, lines 3-8 of the specification as originally filed. Also, the step of creating the profiles with a first database tool further comprises editing the profiles, wherein in the step of creating the profiles with a first database tool, the first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, wherein the security and authorization profile change request database allows the authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of the profiles as described on page 9, lines 9-12 of the specification as originally filed.

As described on page 8, line 1 through page 10, line 4 of the specification as originally filed Another embodiment of the invention provides a computer system executing a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system, wherein the computer system comprises a first database tool, a second database tool connected to the first database tool, a third database tool connected to the first and second database tools, a data bank connected to the first, second and third database tools, and a security and authorization interface connected to the data processing system.

The first database tool comprises a first set of protocols which create and edit the profiles. The second database tool comprises a second set of protocols which gather requirements of the profiles. The third database tool comprises a third set of protocols which track modifications of the profiles. The third database tool is adapted to determine whether breaches in security of the data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.

Moreover, the first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database 28 (Figure 1) which allows the authorization users and requestors the ability to view documented progress of their queries pertaining to the profiles. Furthermore, the second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet 26 (Figure 1) which identifies the data. Additionally, the second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of the profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather the requirements of the profiles. Finally, the third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix 24 (Figure 1) which comprises a data set. Also, the third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to the profiles.

There are several benefits of the present invention. First, prior to the present invention, no system provides a method and system for tracking updates to changes in profiles of

specifications required for software coding and development. Moreover, no other system or method provides a history of the updates and changes in a clear and concise manner, as does the present invention. Furthermore, the present invention significantly reduces cycle times and administrative costs in the auditing procedures synonymous with software development. Additionally, the present invention provides for a fully-documented database which aids in the internal auditing and control process. Finally, the present invention provides the ability to ensure that software development for a particular program or release is secure in terms of providing access to the development information (such as specifications, requirements, customized solutions, coding, programmers' comments, etc.) to only those individuals and entities absolutely required to have such information.

## **VI. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW**

The issues presented for review by the Board of Patents Appeals and Interferences are whether claims 1-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Sziklai, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,341,287), hereinafter referred to as Sziklai.

## **VII. ARGUMENT**

### **A. The Prior Art Rejections Based on 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

#### **1. The Position in the Office Action**

Claims 1-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Sziklai (U.S. Patent No. 6,341,287). According to the Office Action, as to claim 1 (the Office Action inferentially rejects claim 15 based on the same rejection made for claim 1), Sziklai teaches a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system (See abstract, where "custom computer application" is read on "information on operations and requirements concerning an activity or area of business"; also see column 8, lines 60-65), the method comprising creating the profiles with a first database tool (See column 8, lines 25-41, lines 60-67; column 9, lines 1-3, where "profiles" is read on "business operations" also see column 9, lines 13-19); gathering requirements of the profiles with a second database tool (See abstract; column 10, lines 24-33, where "disposal of hazardous waste in landfills" is used as an example of collecting profile data and regulations); tracking modifications of the

profiles with a third database tool (See column 8, lines 65-67; column 9, lines 1-3; column 32, lines 24-34); allowing security and authorization users access to the profiles (See column 9, lines 13-19; column 14, lines 50-58; column 21, lines 65-67); and determining whether breaches in security of the data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program (See abstract; column 9, lines 10-16; column 14, lines 50-62; column 21, lines 65-67; column 33, lines 5-10; column 34, lines 1-4).

As to claims 2, 9, and 16, the Office Action opines that Sziklai teaches wherein in the step of tracking modifications of the profiles with a third database tool, the third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, wherein the Profile Matrix comprises a data set (See column 13, lines 14-22; column 25, lines 56-67; column 26, lines 1-7); wherein the third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, and wherein the Profile Matrix comprises a data set (See column 13, lines 14-22; column 25, lines 56-67; column 26, lines 1-7); wherein the third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, and wherein the Profile Matrix comprises a data set (See column 13, lines 14-22; column 25, lines 56-67; column 26, lines 1-7).

As to claims 3, 10, and 17, the Office Action argues that Sziklai teaches wherein in the step of tracking modifications of the profiles with a third database tool, the third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to the profiles (See abstract; column 7, lines 42-57; column 8, lines 25-41; column 9, lines 58-61); wherein the third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to the profiles (See abstract; column 7, lines 42-57; column 8, lines 25-41; column 9, lines 58-61); wherein in the method, the step of tracking modifications of the profiles with a third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to the profiles (See abstract; column 7, lines 42-57; column 8, lines 25-41; column 9, lines 58-61).

As to claims 4, 11, and 18, the Office Action suggests that Sziklai teaches wherein in the step of gathering requirements of the profiles with a second database tool, the second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, wherein the profile requirement worksheet identifies the data (See column 9, lines 32-40, where "worksheet" is read on "worklist"; column 10, lines 47-53); wherein the second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, and wherein the profile requirement worksheet identifies the data (See column 9, lines 32-40, where "worksheet" is read on "worklist"; column 10, lines 47-53); wherein the second database

tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, and wherein the profile requirement worksheet identifies the data (See column 9, lines 32-40, where "worksheet" is read on "worklist"; column 10, lines 47-53).

As to claims 5, 12, and 19, it is the position in the Office Action that Sziklai teaches wherein in the step of gathering requirements of the profiles with a second database tool, the second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of the profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather the requirements of the profiles (See column 11, lines 13-22, lines 28-30; column 21, lines 11-15); wherein the second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of the profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather the requirements of the profiles (See column 11, lines 13-22, lines 28-30; column 21, lines 11-15); wherein the second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of the profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather the requirements of the profiles (See column 11, lines 13-22, lines 28-30; column 21, lines 11-15).

As to claims 6, 13, and 20, the Office Action concludes that Sziklai teaches wherein the step of creating the profiles with a first database tool further comprises editing the profiles (See column 19, lines 30-32; column 21, lines 21-23); wherein the first database tool edits the profiles (See column 19, lines 30-32; column 21, lines 21-23); wherein in the method, the step of creating the profiles with a first database tool further comprises editing the profiles (See column 19, lines 30-32; column 21, lines 21-23).

As to claims 7, 14, and 21, the Office Action indicates that Sziklai teaches wherein in the step of creating the profiles with a first database tool, the first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, wherein the security and authorization profile change request database allows the authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of the profiles (See column 11, lines 36-42, where "authorization users and requestors" is read on "configuration user"; column 29, lines 63-64; column 30, lines 17-25); wherein the first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, and wherein the security and authorization profile change request database allows the authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of the profiles (See column 11, lines 36-42, where "authorization users and requestors" is read on "configuration user"; column 29, lines 63-64; column 30, lines 17-25);

wherein the first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, and wherein the security and authorization profile change request database allows the authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of the profiles (See column 11, lines 36-42, where "authorization users and requestors" is read on "configuration user"; column 29, lines 63-64; column 30, lines 17-25).

As to claim 8, the Office Action states that Sziklai teaches a computer system executing a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system (See abstract, where "custom computer application" is read on "information on operations and requirements concerning an activity or area of business"; also see column 8, lines 60-65), the system comprising a first database tool (See abstract; column 32, lines 12-21; column 34, lines 5-8); a second database tool connected to the first database tool (See abstract; column 32, lines 24-31; column 34, lines 5-8); a third database tool connected to the first and second database tool (See abstract column 32, lines 32-41; column 34, lines 5-8); a data bank connected to the first, second and third database tool (See abstract; column 34, lines 5-8); and a security and authorization interface connected to the data processing system (See column 9, lines 13-19; column 14, lines 50-58; column 21, lines 65-67), wherein the first database tool comprises a first set of protocols which create the profiles (See column 8, lines 25-41, lines 60-67; column 9, lines 1-3, where "profiles" is read on "business operations"; also see column 9, lines 13-19), wherein the second database tool comprises a second set of protocols which gather requirements of the profiles (See abstract; column 10, lines 24-33, where "disposal of hazardous waste in landfills" is used as an example of collecting profile data and regulations); wherein the third database tool comprises a third set of protocols which track modifications of the profiles (See column 8, lines 65-67; column 9, lines 1-3; column 32, lines 24-34); and determining whether breaches in security of the data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program (See abstract; column 9, lines 10-16; column 14, lines 50-62; column 21, lines 65-67; column 33, lines 5-10; column 34, lines 1-4).

## 2. The Sziklai Reference

Sziklai teaches an integrated system for managing changes in regulatory and non-

regulatory requirements for business activities at an industrial or commercial facility. Examples of applications of this system include environmental, health and safety activities, and food, drug, cosmetic, and medical treatment and device activities. The system provides one or more databases that contain information on operations and requirements concerning an activity or area of business; receives information on regulatory and non-regulatory changes that affect operations of the business; converts these changes into changes in data entry forms, data processing and analysis procedures, and presentation (by printing, electronic display and/or distribution) of data processing and analysis results to selected recipients, without requiring the services of one or more programmers to re-key and/or reformat the items affected by the change; and implements receipt of change information and dissemination of data processing and analysis results using the facilities of the Internet.

**B. Appellants' Position****1. Independent Claims 1 and 15**

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of independent claims 1 and 15 based on the following discussion. Independent claims 1 and 15 contain features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 1 and 15 provide, in part, “...determining whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.” These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai.

Page 9 of the Office Action admits that Sziklai “does not go into full detail of ‘determining security breaches’”. Nonetheless, the Office Action concludes that Sziklai sufficiently teaches or anticipates “determining whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program” as provided in the claimed invention. It appears that the Examiner has chosen to conduct a keyword search in the Sziklai reference looking for any mention of the word “security” and has used this to conclude that Sziklai teaches the above feature of the claimed invention irrespective of what context Sziklai is using the word “security” in, and how broadly the term is being used in Sziklai. As such, Appellants strongly suggest that with respect to the determination of security breaches, Sziklai is and should properly be considered a non-enabling

reference, and thus should not be considered as prior art for the purposes of teaching -  
"determining whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program."

In fact, case law suggests that non-enabling inventions should not be considered prior art. See, e.g., In re Wilder, 429 F.2d 447, 166 USPQ 545, 548 (C.C.P.A. 1970) (anticipation rejection):

However, such disclosure may yet be held not to legally anticipate the claimed subject matter if it is found not to be sufficiently enabling, in other words, if it does not place the subject matter of the claims within the possession of the public. See, e.g., In re LeGrice, 301 F.2d 929, 133 USPQ 365 (C.C.P.A. 1962); In re Brown, 329 F.2d 1006, 141 USPQ 245 (C.C.P.A. 1964).

The Federal Circuit went on to provide, "the prior art must enable one skilled in the art to make and use the apparatus or method." Rockwell Int'l Corp. v. United States, 147 F.3d 1358, 47 USPQ 2d 1027, 1032 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (citing Motorola, Inc. v. Interdigital Tech. Corp., 121 F.3d 1461, 1471, 43 USPQ 2d 1481, 1489 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Here, as admitted in the Office Action (see page 9), Sziklai does not "does not go into full detail of 'determining security breaches'". Thus, Sziklai does not properly enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention in Sziklai for the purposes of the manner and approach of determining whether security breaches occur. Furthermore, with respect to determining whether security breaches occur, clearly Sziklai does not place the claimed invention within the possession of the public as required by well-established and legally binding case law.

Additionally, even if by some inexplicable chance that one of ordinary skill in the art would refer to Sziklai and conclude that it sufficiently teaches determining whether security breaches occur, it would be a gross stretch of reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would conclude that Sziklai sufficiently teaches determining whether breaches in security of a data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program. There is simply no teaching of this aspect or reasonable interpretation of the broad non-enabling concepts described in Sziklai of this second aspect of the claimed feature.

Again, the features relating to security are novel features not taught in Sziklai. Specifically, column 9, lines 13-16 of Sziklai only generically refers to the fact that security is an

important feature in database management. There is no mention of how such an implementation of security is to take place, let alone a determination of when breaches in security occur in the development of a software program (i.e., computer application program). That is, there is nothing in this language that suggests that determining whether breaches in security of a data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.

Next, column 14, lines 50-58 of Sziklai refer to “[t]he Java security model prevents unauthorized tampering with the client machine using non-authenticated code.” However, this merely suggests that Sziklai’s system uses a Java framework for preventing unauthorized tampering using non-authenticated code. However, this does not suggest, and no logical interpretation of this would suggest that the Java framework implemented by Sziklai can determine whether security breaches have occurred in all phases of the development of a software program. Furthermore, column 21, lines 65-67 of Sziklai once again very generically, and in non-enabling language, establishes implementing a security role to grant/restrict access to the database. However, there is no teaching of how this is accomplished in the context of software development, let alone in what phase of development of the software program this occurs.

This is particularly clear because Sziklai focuses on the application of its system to environmental, health and safety activities, and food, drug, cosmetic, and medical treatment and device activities, and not computer program (software) development as does the claimed invention. In other words, Sziklai’s system is not implementable in a software development scheme provided by the claimed invention. Thus, Sziklai’s system is incapable of monitoring all phases of software development and determine whether security breaches have occurred, thereby clearly establishing the claimed invention novel and patentable over Sziklai. Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by independent claims 1 and 15, thereby making independent claims 1 and 15 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that the rejections to claims 1 and 15 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

## 2. Independent Claim 8

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of independent claim

8 based on the following discussion. Independent claim 8 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claim 8 provides, in part, “...wherein said third database tool is adapted to determine whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.” These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai.

Page 9 of the Office Action admits that Sziklai “does not go into full detail of ‘determining security breaches’”. Nonetheless, the Office Action concludes that Sziklai sufficiently teaches or anticipates “to determine whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program” as provided in the claimed invention. It appears that the Examiner has chosen to conduct a keyword search in the Sziklai reference looking for any mention of the word “security” and has used this to conclude that Sziklai teaches the above feature of the claimed invention irrespective of what context Sziklai is using the word “security” in, and how broadly the term is being used in Sziklai. As such, Appellants strongly suggest that with respect to the determination of security breaches, Sziklai is and should properly be considered a non-enabling reference, and thus should not be considered as prior art for the purposes of teaching “to determine whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.”

In fact, case law suggests that non-enabling inventions should not be considered prior art. See, e.g., In re Wilder, 429 F.2d 447, 166 USPQ 545, 548 (C.C.P.A. 1970) (anticipation rejection):

However, such disclosure may yet be held not to legally anticipate the claimed subject matter if it is found not to be sufficiently enabling, in other words, if it does not place the subject matter of the claims within the possession of the public. See, e.g., In re LeGrice, 301 F.2d 929, 133 USPQ 365 (C.C.P.A. 1962); In re Brown, 329 F.2d 1006, 141 USPQ 245 (C.C.P.A. 1964).

The Federal Circuit went on to provide, “the prior art must enable one skilled in the art to make and use the apparatus or method.” Rockwell Int'l Corp. v. United States, 147 F.3d 1358, 47 USPQ 2d 1027, 1032 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (citing Motorola, Inc. v. Interdigital Tech. Corp., 121 F.3d 1461, 1471, 43 USPQ 2d 1481, 1489 (Fed. Cir. 1997)).

Here, as admitted in the Office Action (see page 9), Sziklai does not "does not go into full detail of 'determining security breaches'". Thus, Sziklai does not properly enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention in Sziklai for the purposes of the manner and approach of determining whether security breaches occur. Furthermore, with respect to determining whether security breaches occur, clearly Sziklai does not place the claimed invention within the possession of the public as required by well-established and legally binding case law.

Additionally, even if by some inexplicable chance that one of ordinary skill in the art would refer to Sziklai and conclude that it sufficiently teaches determining whether security breaches occur, it would be a gross stretch of reason that one of ordinary skill in the art would conclude that Sziklai sufficiently teaches to determine whether breaches in security of a data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program. There is simply no teaching of this aspect or reasonable interpretation of the broad non-enabling concepts described in Sziklai of this second aspect of the claimed feature.

Again, the features relating to security are novel features not taught in Sziklai. Specifically, column 9, lines 13-16 of Sziklai only generically refers to the fact that security is an important feature in database management. There is no mention of how such an implementation of security is to take place, let alone a determination of when breaches in security occur in the development of a software program (i.e., computer application program). That is, there is nothing in this language that suggests determining whether breaches in security of a data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.

Next, column 14, lines 50-58 of Sziklai refer to "[t]he Java security model prevents unauthorized tampering with the client machine using non-authenticated code." However, this merely suggests that Sziklai's system uses a Java framework for preventing unauthorized tampering using non-authenticated code. However, this does not suggest, and no logical interpretation of this would suggest that the Java framework implemented by Sziklai can determine whether security breaches have occurred in all phases of the development of a software program. Furthermore, column 21, lines 65-67 of Sziklai once again very generically, and in non-enabling language, establishes implementing a security role to grant/restrict access to

the database. However, there is no teaching of how this is accomplished in the context of software development, let alone in what phase of development of the software program this occurs.

This is particularly clear because Sziklai focuses on the application of its system to environmental, health and safety activities, and food, drug, cosmetic, and medical treatment and device activities, and not computer program (software) development as does the claimed invention. In other words, Sziklai's system is not implementable in a software development scheme provided by the claimed invention. Thus, Sziklai's system is incapable of monitoring all phases of software development and determining whether security breaches have occurred, thereby clearly establishing the claimed invention novel and patentable over Sziklai. Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by independent claim 8, thereby making independent claims 8 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

### 3. Dependent claims 2, 9, and 16

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of dependent claims 2, 9, and 16 based on the following discussion. Dependent claims 2, 9, and 16 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 2, 9, and 16 provide, in part, "...said third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, and wherein said Profile Matrix comprises a data set." These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai. The report matrix table 52 of Sziklai merely provides the "definitions of matrix reports" (see col. 13, lines 15-16 of Sziklai). This is patentably distinct from the Appellants' Profile Matrix, which according to page 10, lines 19-22 of the specification as originally filed, provides for the ability to not only track the profile progress of projects currently in development and for use in the production environment for company-specific internal control audits and certification reviews. Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by dependent claims 2, 9, and 16, thereby making dependent claims 2, 9, and 16 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

**4. Dependent claims 3, 10, and 17**

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of dependent claims 3, 10, and 17 based on the following discussion. Dependent claims 3, 10, and 17 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 3, 10, and 17 provide, in part, "...said third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to said profiles." These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai. Again it appears that the Examiner has partaken in a keyword search of Sziklai to try and find all occurrences of the word "changes". While Sziklai discusses managing changes in regulatory and non-regulatory requirements for business activities at an industrial or commercial facility (abstract), there is no mention in Sziklai of using a database to track the capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to computer application development profiles as does Appellants' claimed invention. Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by dependent claims 3, 10, and 17, thereby making dependent claims 3, 10, and 17 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

**5. Dependent claims 4, 11, and 18**

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of dependent claims 4, 11, and 18 based on the following discussion. Dependent claims 4, 11, and 18 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 4, 11, and 18 provide, in part, "...said second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, and wherein said profile requirement worksheet identifies said data." These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai. Appellants' profile requirement worksheet identifies the data in the Profile Matrix. Conversely, in Sziklai, the WorkList is created manually in a Set Up WorkList function (as provided in col. 10, lines 54-61) "to guide an End User through the tasks involved in recording a sample, tracking the sample through a chain-of-custody, printing a management report of all samples submitted for analysis, preparing and processing a government report, and printing or otherwise distributing the government report on a required government form, or on the Internet, as a document image." Thus, there is nothing in Sziklai that suggests using the WorkList to identify data. Therefore,

Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by dependent claims 4, 11, and 18, thereby making dependent claims 4, 11, and 18 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

#### 6. Dependent claims 5, 12, and 19

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of dependent claims 5, 12, and 19 based on the following discussion. Dependent claims 5, 12, and 19 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 5, 12, and 19 provide, in part, “...said second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of said profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather said requirements of said profiles.” These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai. The Office Action refers to col. 11, lines 13-22, lines 28-30; and col. 21, lines 11-15 of Sziklai as teaching the above features. However, a closer reading of these sections of Sziklai indicate no such features. Specifically, there is no reference to “identifying authorization objects and field values of a profile requirement worksheet” or a reasonable equivalence of such references. Rather, these sections of Sziklai merely refer to a user making configuration changes to a data entry form (such as display width, etc.). Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by dependent claims 5, 12, and 19, thereby making dependent claims 5, 12, and 19 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

#### 7. Dependent claims 6, 13, and 20

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of dependent claims 6, 13, and 20 based on the following discussion. Dependent claims 6, 13, and 20 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 6 and 20 provide, in part, “...said step of creating said profiles with a first database tool further comprises editing said profiles.” Similarly, claim 13 provides, in part, “...said first database tool edits said profiles.” These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai. The Office Action refers to col. 19, lines 30-32; and col. 21, lines 21-23 of Sziklai as teaching the above features. However, a closer reading of these sections of Sziklai

indicate no such features. Sziklai teaches “edit implements user editing of a report, either directly or through selection and use of data entry forms supporting the report” and “edit form item implements editing of form fields. A spreadsheet format allows a user to easily re-sequence and edit data for single or multiple fields.” Hence, there is nothing in Sziklai remotely suggesting editing custom computer application development profiles as provided in Appellants’ claimed invention. Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by dependent claims 6, 13, and 20, thereby making dependent claims 6, 13, and 20 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

#### 8. Dependent claims 7, 14, and 21

Appellants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action of dependent claims 7, 14, and 21 based on the following discussion. Dependent claims 7, 14, and 21 contains features, which are patentably distinguishable from the prior art references of record, and in particular Sziklai. Specifically, claims 7, 14, and 21 provide, in part, “...said first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, wherein said security and authorization profile change request database allows said authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of said profiles.” These features are simply not taught or suggested in Sziklai. Again it appears that the Examiner has partaken in a keyword search of Sziklai to try and find all occurrences of the word “query”. While Sziklai discusses using an Advanced Query Builder (col. 11, lines 33-34), there is no mention in Sziklai of allowing authorization users and requestors an ability to view a documented progress of queries of custom computer application development profiles as does Appellants’ claimed invention. Therefore, Sziklai does not teach the elements provided by dependent claims 7, 14, and 21, thereby making dependent claims 7, 14, and 21 patentable over Sziklai. Thus, the Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

#### VIII. CONCLUSION

In view the foregoing, the Board is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of claims 1-21. Please charge any deficiencies and credit any overpayments to Attorney’s Deposit Account Number 50-0510.

Respectfully submitted,



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## APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) A method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system, said method comprising:
  - creating said profiles with a first database tool;
  - gathering requirements of said profiles with a second database tool;
  - tracking modifications of said profiles with a third database tool;
  - allowing security and authorization users access to said profiles; and
  - determining whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein in said step of tracking modifications of said profiles with a third database tool, said third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, wherein said Profile Matrix comprises a data set.
3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein in said step of tracking modifications of said profiles with a third database tool, said third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to said profiles.
4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein in said step of gathering requirements of said profiles with a second database tool, said second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, wherein said profile requirement worksheet identifies said data.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein in said step of gathering requirements of said

profiles with a second database tool, said second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of said profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather said requirements of said profiles.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said step of creating said profiles with a first database tool further comprises editing said profiles.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein in said step of creating said profiles with a first database tool, said first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, wherein said security and authorization profile change request database allows said authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of said profiles.

8. (Previously Presented) A computer system executing a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system, said system comprising:

- a first database tool;
- a second database tool connected to said first database tool;
- a third database tool connected to said first and second database tool;
- a data bank connected to said first, second and third database tool; and
- a security and authorization interface connected to said data processing system,

wherein said first database tool comprises a first set of protocols which create said profiles,

wherein said second database tool comprises a second set of protocols which gather

requirements of said profiles,

wherein said third database tool comprises a third set of protocols which track modifications of said profiles; and

wherein said third database tool is adapted to determine whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.

9. (Original) The computer system of claim 8, wherein said third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, and wherein said Profile Matrix comprises a data set.

10. (Original) The computer system of claim 9, wherein said third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to said profiles.

11. (Original) The computer system of claim 8, wherein said second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, and wherein said profile requirement worksheet identifies said data.

12. (Original) The computer system of claim 8, wherein said second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of said profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather said requirements of said profiles.

13. (Original) The computer system of claim 8, wherein said first database tool edits said profiles.

14. (Original) The computer system of claim 13, wherein said first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, and wherein said security and authorization profile change request database allows said authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of said profiles.

15. (Previously Presented) A program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform a method for tracking custom computer application development profiles in a data processing system, said method comprising:

creating said profiles with a first database tool;  
gathering requirements of said profiles with a second database tool;  
tracking modifications of said profiles with a third database tool;  
allowing security and authorization users access to said profiles; and  
determining whether breaches in security of said data processing system has occurred in each phase of development of a computer application program.

16. (Original) The program storage device of claim 15, wherein said third database tool comprises a Profile Matrix, and wherein said Profile Matrix comprises a data set.

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17. (Original) The program storage device of claim 16, wherein in said method, said step of tracking modifications of said profiles with a third database tool allows tracking capability of tasks required to gather and implement changes to said profiles.

18. (Original) The program storage device of claim 15, wherein said second database tool comprises a profile requirement worksheet, and wherein said profile requirement worksheet identifies said data.

19. (Original) The program storage device of claim 15, wherein said second database tool further identifies authorization objects and field values of said profile requirement worksheet necessary to gather said requirements of said profiles.

20. (Original) The program storage device of claim 15, wherein in said method, said step of creating said profiles with a first database tool further comprises editing said profiles.

21. (Original) The program storage device of claim 20, wherein said first database tool comprises a security and authorization profile change request database, and wherein said security and authorization profile change request database allows said authorization users and requestors an ability to view documented progress of queries of said profiles.